



# Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Notice.  
Mr. JAMES STURGEON, agent for the Farmer will call upon subscribers in Franklin County.

## Waste and Extravagance of War.

War is the sum of everything bad. It is synonymous with wickedness and waste in its uncontrolled selfishness of one or the other party. A selfishness, which, lost to the sense and dictates of justice, make exactions from others which they will not submit to, and to prevent a repetition of them, war is resorted to, by which a punishment is inflicted, or sought to be inflicted on the aggressive party, which will induce them to grant the exactions in future.

From whence comes wars and fighting? says a high authority—come they from your lusts? When they commence, it has been usual to see all kinds of waste and extravagance also commence, and travel with equal step with it, wherever the armies move. This has been the case in the present strife induced by the rebellion of those who lusted for the dominion of the slave power over the whole continent. It can be seen on almost every hand, in almost every camp. It seems to be the inevitable concomitant of armies, be they where they may, or conducted by whom they may.

Some of our contemporaries understood the art of war as well as the art of peace, and conducted his campaigns as economically as any General could, but he found it impossible to prevent waste and excesses in nearly all the departments; and in looking over all the details of waste and bloodshed and resulting misery and wretchedness which is sure to follow a campaign, he could not help pronouncing as a forcible truth, that "war was a hellish trade." We find it so. The United States have been forced into this hellish trade by those who have nursed rebellion for years in their hearts, and they daily see the fruits of it. God will undoubtedly bring good out of it, and He alone can, for man is utterly unable to do so.

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## THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Mr. LANG'S WOOLLEN FACTORY. During our visit to North Vassalboro', Mr. Lang politely accompanied us through the various departments of the extensive woollen factory at that place, which is under his management. This establishment is the largest and most complete one of the kind in the State. At present there are nearly 250 hands employed, to whom the sum of \$5000 is paid out by the company each month. And so snugly is this husbanded, that Mr. Lang assured us, that, if necessary, he could now live in the money of the operatives to the amount of several thousand dollars.

There are about 600,000 lbs. of wool, annually consumed by the company, from which is manufactured nearly 500,000 yards of goods, chiefly casimere. The wool is purchased in Buenos Ayres, S. A., and is mostly Spanish merino and Saxony. The fabrics manufactured at this establishment are not surpassed, in finish or quality by any produced either in this country or Europe.

Lose fall the company commenced working on army goods. During the entire winter, and until very recently the mills were run both night and day; they are now running on their usual time and at their usual work.

In looking over the different sections and departments of the mills, Mr. Lang showed that same familiarity and knowledge with every part of the work and every piece of machinery, that he had exhibited while at the stables or upon the farm. He is a correct and experienced draftsman, not a few of the machines in his factory being constructed after his own designs. In the machine shop he showed us a new machine of his own invention, in process of erection, for the purpose of putting a finish upon cloths without injury to the fabric.

This manufactory has been a means of building up the village to a great extent, and by its agencies the value of real estate has been more than doubled; and it must be a high satisfaction to the gentlemanly and accomplished manager, to see around him so many proofs of his exertions and industry are not only an enjoyment to himself, but a blessing to those in his employ.

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THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY. The ladies of this city have been busily engaged for several weeks past in the manufacture of articles for hospital purposes. One large box has already been sent to the care of the Sanitary Commission, and another is ready to be forwarded this week. A collection was taken up in the several churches on Sunday last in aid of the movement, and we understand a liberal sum contributed.

It is known that some difference of opinion exists among the members of the Sanitary Commission in regard to the propriety of a continuance of the plan of supplying the hospitals by voluntary contributions. Dr. Howe, a prominent member of the Commission, has published a pamphlet, in which he argues the government is now in a position to furnish every thing required for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, and that the work can be done to much better advantage through the agency of the appropriate department than by the aid of voluntary associations for the purpose. This view of the matter, however, is strongly dissented from by the other members of the Commission. Whatever it may be in the power of the government to do, there is still room and necessity for the largest exercise of benevolent labor and effort in that direction by the ladies of the country. They accordingly urge a renewed devotion to this good work, knowing that their labors will not be in vain.

In reference to this subject Mrs. Harrison Grey Otis of Boston, has recently addressed a note to one of the Committee of the Augusta Society, "strongly recommending a continued pursuance of their original plans, the making of all manner of garments for hospital uses and others. She believes these articles to be more important than money, and their distribution a paramount object."

The meetings of the Society are held weekly on Wednesday afternoons, at the Engine House on Bridge street, and all ladies disposed to assist in the work are invited to attend.

COL. RICH AND THE NINTH REGIMENT. As the circumstances connected with the release of Col. Rich of the 9th regiment from arrest have not been correctly reported and seem not to be generally understood. We make the following statement which we are assured by good authority is the truth in the matter:

There being no possibility of obtaining a Court Martial, for a long time, owing to the peculiarly isolated location of the regiment, and as the well being of the command, rendered it desirable that the case should be disposed of in some way as soon as possible, Lieut. Col. Bishop proposed to Gen. Benham that some arrangement should be made. Gen. B. assented, and offered to release Col. Rich, from his arrest, provided he, (Col. R.) would file his resignation with Gen. Benham, to take effect June 15, 1862, with the understanding that if Col. R. should in the meantime show himself capable and worthy of the command of the regiment, said resignation should be restored to him, otherwise it would be accepted by Gen. B. and forwarded to the proper authorities.

The statement that Gen. Benham examined the charges against Col. Rich, and dismissed them as frivolous, is without foundation in fact.

THE MAINE REGIMENTS. A letter from Col. Wilde of the Governor's staff, dated Yorktown, May 24th states that the Maine 24th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 12th regiments were with McCall's forces in the advance upon Williamsburg. The 6th and 7th were in the action of the 5th inst., and fought splendidly. The 24th and 11th were with Franklin's expedition to West Point, the latter participating in the fight at that place. The regiment was attached to Gen. Slocum's brigade, and was sent into the fight to support the Thirty-first and Eighteenth New York. The fight was hot and fierce. The correspondent of the New York Times says the men speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Col. Jackson.

The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th regiments and the 1st Maine Battery, Capt. Thompson, at last accounts were at Ship Island, constituting the brigade of Acting Brigadier Shepley. They will probably be needed for the occupation of Mobile, the capture of which by Capt. Farragut's gunboats is now daily expected.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY. At the closing exhibition of the Spring Term of this excellent school, held on Friday the 9th inst., the following students contested for the prizes in Composition and Declamation.

In Composition—Lizzie M. Jones, Unity; Sarah F. Doe, Vassalboro'; Susan Harris, Ken-dall Mills; Mary E. Pearson, Vassalboro'; and George Hill, Troy, N. Y.

In Declamation—Daniel C. Robbins, Winthrop; Charles E. Robbins, Winthrop; Everett Austin, Freeport; Isaac Fairbrother, St. Albans; Richard M. Jones, South China; Lindley Magoun, St. Albans; Rufus W. Bailey, Cape Elizabeth. The prize for excellence in Composition was awarded to Lizzie M. Jones of Unity; for Declamation to Charles E. Robbins, Winthrop.

The summer term of this institution will commence June 24, and continue nine weeks. It is one of the best schools in the State.

JUDICIAL CHANGE. There has been a judicial change made by the Governor and Council. How judicious it may be, however, time must prove. The term of the Hon. Judge May having expired by the "statute of limitations," Hon. Mr. Walton of Lewiston, has been appointed Judge to fill the vacancy.

The friends of Judge May were very anxious that he should be reappointed, but the Executive thought otherwise. It seems, to them, somewhat like an indirect censure upon the outgoing Judge, but we are happy to say that no imputation rests upon either his moral, business, or judiciary character. He has always been prompt in the discharge of his duties, and his decisions have stood the discrimination and legal tests of the whole bench as well as those of the people.

THE MAINE SEVENTH. A correspondent of the Bath Times states that in the advance on Williamsburg, Co. D. 7th Maine, were attacked by skirmishers, when Richard Elderly, stationed on the road as an outpost, was taken prisoner. Geo. O. McCallan of Bath, Jas. Shorey and Almon Patton, Co. C, fell wounded. Shorey was afterwards killed by the enemy, ordered a bayonet charge and repulsed the enemy. He has since been complimented by Gen. Smith and Keys. McCallan had a leg amputated. After he fell he discharged his piece, killing one of the enemy.

For a spirited account of the gallant part which the Maine Seventh took in the battle of Williamsburg, we are indebted to a correspondent who "was there."

In reference to the participation of the Seventh in the above battle, the New York World correspondent remarks as follows:

"Hancock's Brigade was much annoyed at the fact that most of the credit of his gallant fight, which was all that saved the day, is given by the Herald to a regiment that was not within three miles of the field, and to a battery whose fire was of very short duration, and who never even wounded a rebel, as the Surgeon's list testify; while such regiments as the 7th Wisconsin, and Sixth and Seventh Maine, who did the real execution, are almost entirely ignored."

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in Portland, on the 5th of June next, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. The call embraces not only republicans, but all others who support the State and National Administrations.

THE NAVAL VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI. The following account of the gallant fight between the federal and rebel gunboats at Fort Wright on the Mississippi, is taken from the Chicago Times. The victory was a brilliant and decisive one. Two of the enemy's gunboats were blown up and one sunk.

OFF FORT PILLLOW, May 10. At last the monotony is broken. We have had a fight, and a glorious one too, purely naval, with nearly an equal number of boats on each side, and have sent the rebels back down the river badly crippled. They attacked us this morning at 10 o'clock, and were so badly whipped that they will never again attempt such a job.

Yesterday morning they sent up a boat with a flag of truce, ostensibly offering an exchange of two surgeons captured at the battle of Belmont, but, as now appears, simply to ascertain definitely the position of our fleet.

Early this morning, as usual, our mortar-boats were towed down the river for firing, it being a point on the Arkansas shore about one mile from the end of Craighead Point. The gunboats Cincinnati ran down as a convoy.

At the same time the rebel gunboats appeared coming down the point, accompanied by four other gunboats. The ram immediately opened fire on the Cincinnati, to which the latter replied with interest. The rebel boats were held in check by the Cincinnati alone, when the rest of the Federal fleet got under way and came to her assistance.

In the meantime the rebel ram, finding her gun ineffectual against the iron armor of the Cincinnati, approached her with the evident intention of running her aground. Captain Stenbel, the late, prepared to meet the assault of the ram by opening his steam batteries and putting them in readiness for use.

As the rebel craft approached within close range the Cincinnati turned her head about, and when Captain Stenbel drew her pistol and very coolly shot it, killing him instantly; but a second afterwards a musket ball struck the gallant officer in his left shoulder, inflicting a painful though not serious wound.

At this time the contest between the two boats was most intensely exciting. The crews of each were armed with carbines, and the latter had in quick succession at each other; while the ram was also endeavoring to get her head about so as to run into, and if possible, sink the antagonist.

Just as the two boats were closing, the Cincinnati opened with terrible effect, throwing heavy volumes of steam and scalding water into the mist of the rebel crew, placing all who appeared on deck in a panic, and causing the craft to withdraw with all haste.

In the meantime the rebel fleet had been reinforced by three other vessels, among them the new iron-clad gunboat Mallory, lately built by Memphis, and immediately upon the arrival of the Cincinnati and engaged her at once. She withstood the assault most nobly, the shot of the enemy glancing off from her iron plating without causing her the slightest injury.

During this engagement the Mallory approached the Cincinnati with the design of accomplishing her destruction, but she was repulsed by the fire of the Cincinnati, and she was forced to retire.

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OAK GROVE SEMINARY. At the closing exhibition of the Spring Term of this excellent school, held on Friday the 9th inst., the following students contested for the prizes in Composition and Declamation.

In Composition—Lizzie M. Jones, Unity; Sarah F. Doe, Vassalboro'; Susan Harris, Kendall Mills; Mary E. Pearson, Vassalboro'; and George Hill, Troy, N. Y.

In Declamation—Daniel C. Robbins, Winthrop; Charles E. Robbins, Winthrop; Everett Austin, Freeport; Isaac Fairbrother, St. Albans; Richard M. Jones, South China; Lindley Magoun, St. Albans; Rufus W. Bailey, Cape Elizabeth. The prize for excellence in Composition was awarded to Lizzie M. Jones of Unity; for Declamation to Charles E. Robbins, Winthrop.

The summer term of this institution will commence June 24, and continue nine weeks. It is one of the best schools in the State.

JUDICIAL CHANGE. There has been a judicial change made by the Governor and Council. How judicious it may be, however, time must prove. The term of the Hon. Judge May having expired by the "statute of limitations," Hon. Mr. Walton of Lewiston, has been appointed Judge to fill the vacancy.

The friends of Judge May were very anxious that he should be reappointed, but the Executive thought otherwise. It seems, to them, somewhat like an indirect censure upon the outgoing Judge, but we are happy to say that no imputation rests upon either his moral, business, or judiciary character. He has always been prompt in the discharge of his duties, and his decisions have stood the discrimination and legal tests of the whole bench as well as those of the people.

THE MAINE SEVENTH. A correspondent of the Bath Times states that in the advance on Williamsburg, Co. D. 7th Maine, were attacked by skirmishers, when Richard Elderly, stationed on the road as an outpost, was taken prisoner. Geo. O. McCallan of Bath, Jas. Shorey and Almon Patton, Co. C, fell wounded. Shorey was afterwards killed by the enemy, ordered a bayonet charge and repulsed the enemy. He has since been complimented by Gen. Smith and Keys. McCallan had a leg amputated. After he fell he discharged his piece, killing one of the enemy.

For a spirited account of the gallant part which the Maine Seventh took in the battle of Williamsburg, we are indebted to a correspondent who "was there."

In reference to the participation of the Seventh in the above battle, the New York World correspondent remarks as follows:

"Hancock's Brigade was much annoyed at the fact that most of the credit of his gallant fight, which was all that saved the day, is given by the Herald to a regiment that was not within three miles of the field, and to a battery whose fire was of very short duration, and who never even wounded a rebel, as the Surgeon's list testify; while such regiments as the 7th Wisconsin, and Sixth and Seventh Maine, who did the real execution, are almost entirely ignored."

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in Portland, on the 5th of June next, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. The call embraces not only republicans, but all others who support the State and National Administrations.

## Communications.

Letter from the 7th Maine Regiment.  
CAMP OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 8, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Yorktown and Williamsburg are ours. The particulars of the evacuation of the former have already reached you. At the latter they stood fight, intending to whip us out, but contrary to their expectations, the shipping process was altogether on the other side.

The general particulars of the battle I know but little of, and can write only of the operations of a part of our own brigade. We were close upon them on Sunday. A continual fight was kept up between their rear and our advance. That night we slept before their works at Williamsburg. It rained violently all the time and of course we were drenched through and through. The attack on the left was commenced Monday A. M. In the afternoon about one o'clock we commenced operations on the right. Three strong earthworks were taken in quick succession, with but little loss on our side. At about three o'clock we took a different position, the third Brigade being placed temporarily under the command of Gen. Hancock, owing to the illness of Gen. Davidson. The seventh Maine was placed near a piece of woods to keep the enemy from flanking us, while the 33d and 49th N. Y. Regiments deployed to the right and left as skirmishers. The 77th N. Y. (the remaining regiment of our brigade) was far in the rear. About a mile in front was one of the strongest of the rebel works. Ayres' Battery was placed one-third of a mile in front of the 7th Maine, with a regiment from some other brigade to support it. The battery was playing with great effect upon the fort, when six regiments of rebels came up through the woods nearly to our line of skirmishers and then rushed into the field and charged upon the battery.

The regiment that was supporting it fled with all possible speed, leaving the battery to take care of itself. Horses were instantly hurled to the guns and caissons and they were luckily saved, but the rebels came rushing on in full pursuit and the soldiers were confident of success, and they would have played the very same deed had not the 7th Maine stood firm. While all around was light and confusion, we stood perfectly quiet until the battery and the fugitives from the other regiment had passed our rear. Col. Mason then moved us just over a hill to the rear, where we were partially out of sight of the exultant masses who came rushing on yelling "Ball Run! Ball Run!" Our boys, who thought we were retreating, then began to mutter and swear because they were not ordered to face about and pick it up, although it was apparent to every one that we were outnumbered more than five to one. At last came the command to face about and *face bayonets!* and then "good, good, bully for that," &c., went up and down the line, and we waited quietly for the word that was to allow us to go to them. At length it came—"Forward, double quick! Give em!" and then we dashed upon them with such a shout as I never heard before. It

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